

A New Variety and New Varietal Combinations in Chinese Verbenaceae

Shou-Liang Chen

Jiangsu Institute of Botany, Nanjing 210014, Jiangsu, People's Republic of China

During preparation of the treatment of Verbenaceae for the *Flora of China*, it became evident that the nomenclature of several infraspecific taxa in various genera needed adjustment. I propose the following novelties in order to make these names available for this and other Chinese floristic works now in progress. A new variety and three new varietal combinations in *Callicarpa* and one new combination each in *Vitex* and *Clerodendrum* are proposed.

Callicarpa

Callicarpa prolifera C. Y. Wu var. **rubroglandulosa** S. L. Chen, var. nov. TYPE: China. Northern Guangxi: Da-Miao Shan, 890 m, X. Q. Chen 14461 (holotype, IBSC).

A varietate prolifera foliorum laminis anguste lanceolatis, (6-)12-16(-19) × (1-)2-4 cm, basi decursivis subsessilibus, utrinque subglabris, ad paginam inferiorem rubroglandulosis; calycibus, corollis et staminibus dense rubroglandulosis differt.

Paratype. CHINA. Northern Guangxi: Da-Miao Shan, H. Lu 2783 (IBSC).

Callicarpa prolifera var. *rubroglandulosa* is readily distinguished from the type variety by its narrower leaves and by the dense reddish brown glands on the lower leaf surfaces, calyces, corollas, and stamens.

Callicarpa integerrima Champion var. **chinensis** (Pei) S. L. Chen, comb. nov. Basionym: *C. formosana* Rolfe var. *chinensis* Pei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1(3): 30. 1932; *C. pedunculata* R. Br. var. *chinensis* (Pei) Metcalf, Lingn. Sci. J. 11: 405. 1932. TYPE: China. Guangdong: Changkiang to Chengkou, Dec. 1927, Chun 5828 (syntypes, UC n.v., A).

In *Callicarpa integerrima* var. *chinensis* the leaves, pedicels, calyces, corollas, and ovaries are glabrous, or the leaves are pubescent only when young. In contrast, in var. *integerrima* the leaf blades are yellow-brown, stellate tomentose adaxially and gray-yellow, densely tomentose abaxially, and the pedicels, calyces, and ovaries are stellate tomentose.

Callicarpa giraldii Hesse ex Rehder var. **chinyunensis** (Pei & W. Z. Fang) S. L. Chen, comb. nov. Basionym: *C. chinyunensis* Pei & W. Z. Fang, Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. 65(1): 209. 1982. TYPE: China. Sichuan: Beibei, Jinyun Shan, S. J. Wang 1109 (holotype, NAS).

This variety differs from the other two of *Callicarpa giraldii* by its purple-brown branchlets with distinct lenticels, its denser cymes, and its leaves with obtuse or rounded base, gray-brown, densely stellate lower surface, and hispidulous-scabrous upper surface.

Callicarpa longipes Dunn var. **mixiensis** (Z. X. Yu) S. L. Chen, comb. nov. Basionym: *C. mixiensis* Z. X. Yu, J. Jiangxi Agr. Univ. 1: 1. 1982. TYPE: China. Jiangxi: Ruijin Xian, Mixi, Z. X. Yu 1315 (holotype, Herb. Forest Dep. Jiangxi Agr. Univ.).

Callicarpa longipes var. *mixiensis* is easily distinguished from the type variety in having whitish fruits and leaves that are yellow-glandular on both surfaces. Variety *longipes* has purple fruits and pilose leaves that are yellow-glandular abaxially.

Vitex

Vitex trifolia L. var. **taihangensis** (L. B. Guo & S. Q. Zhou) S. L. Chen, comb. nov. Basionym: *V. taihangensis* L. B. Guo & S. Q. Zhou, Bull. Bot. Res. 9(4): 61. 1989. TYPE: China. Shanxi: Tai Hang Shan, 1,400 m, 15 Aug. 1986, Guo Lan-bin 688 (holotype, NMFC).

Characters that separate var. *taihangensis* from the type variety are the presence of simple instead of trifoliolate leaves, and glabrous, eglandular, instead of glandular, ovaries.

Clerodendrum

Clerodendrum chinense (Osbeck) Mabberley var. **simplex** (Moldenke) S. L. Chen, comb. nov. Basionym: *C. philippinum* Schauer var. *simplex* Moldenke, Phytologia 20: 338. 1970. TYPE: Thailand. Ban Museo: between Tak

and Mae Sot, 400 m, 21 July 1959, *F. Floto* 7634 (holotype, Moldenke Personal Herb. (Plainfield, New Jersey n.v.)).

Variety *simplex* is readily distinguished from the type variety in having single instead of double flowers. It grows in forests and along streams in Guangxi, Guizhou, and Yunnan, whereas var. *chinense* is

cultivated in Yunnan, Guangxi, Guandong, Fujian, and Taiwan, as well as in other parts of tropical and subtropical Asia.

Acknowledgments. I am grateful to Bruce Bartholomew for critical review and to Ihsan Al-Shehbaz for help in the preparation of the manuscript.